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¹The opinions contained herein are those of the author and should not be construed as official or reflecting the views of the Department of the Army.

An Early Season Migration of *Catopsilia pomona* (Lepidoptera: Pieridae) in Java, Indonesia

Catopsilia pomona (F.) is a well-known migrant in parts of Indonesia, and has been recorded many times migrating during the wet season in Java (C. B. Williams, 1930, The migration of butterflies. Edinburgh: Oliver and Boyd). However, as Yukawa (J. Yukawa, 1983, An observation on the migratory flights of *Catopsilia pomona pomona* (Fabricius) in Carita, Java. *Tyo to Ga*, 33:185-186) observed, there are no records of such flights from June to September, and the main migratory season corresponds with the commencement of the north-east monsoon from November onwards. This note is to record a migration of *C. pomona* in south-west Java in mid-September, providing a substantial addition to the known flight period of this species. Any definable insect migration in the Sunda Strait area is of potential importance in assessing likely colonisation patterns of the Krakatau group of islands, and it is of interest that occasional large pale pierids were seen on several of the islands earlier in September, but were not captured. It is possible that they represented the pale *crocale* Cr. form of *C. pomona*.

The present flight was observed on the west coast of the Ujung Kulon Peninsula, between Ciramea and Cikelappabeurem, on the morning of September 20, 1984. Butterflies were moving from North to South, both along the beach and for several hundred m out to sea. They were observed over about two hours during which some 75 individuals were noted flying in the same direction and in an undistracted manner. At Ciramea, a ten minute observation period yielded 43 individuals crossing a defined beach transect, and the dense forest vegetation fringing the beach probably led to 'funneling' of the butterflies into this open area. Heights of flight were 1-3 m, with occasional higher individuals.

On both September 19 and 20, 1984, non-migratory individuals were seen feeding on blossom at Cankeuteuk, on the northern side of the Peninsula, and, although *C. pomona* was not seen on the nearby island Pulau Peucang during the previous week, individuals were observed there frequently from September 20-23, 1984, when observations stopped.

The morning of September 20, 1984, was fine, clear and sunny, but there had

been substantial rain accompanied by a westerly breeze on the previous day, as well as rain on several days during the previous week. This rain was regarded as unseasonal, and as an early extension of the normal 'wet season'. Both sexes of *C. pomona* were present and this apparently unseasonal migration was possibly associated with earlier than usual rain.

This note is a byproduct of the 1984 Zoological Expedition to the Krakatau (major sponsor Mr. Dick Smith of Australian Geographical Magazine). We thank Prof. I. W. B. Thornton for the opportunity to participate in the Expedition.

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A Range Extension and dark Phenotype of *Hemileuca Chinatiensis*

On October 15, 1980, while traveling north on Route 62 just south of Whites City, New Mexico, my wife and I noticed what we believed to be *Hemileuca chinatiensis* Tinkham flying across the highway. After collection of specimens and examination, we found some of them to be a very dark phenotype of *chinatiensis*, appearing somewhat as *H. juno* Packard. In all, 25 specimens were collected before the wind forced us to give up. Nearly 50% of the specimens were the dark phenotype. From the records I find this is a northern range extension of *chinatiensis*, which is described only from southwest Texas and Culbertson Co., Texas. The habitat in New Mexico is very similar to that found south of Marathon, Texas, where *chinatiensis* is abundant.

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Revisions to the Checklist of World Libytheidae

After I published a checklist to Libytheidae (*J. Res. Lepid.* 22:264-266, 1984), a few additions and changes surfaced.

Dr. Gerardo Lamas Muller (*in litt.*) notes that the family name Libytheidae Duponchel 1844 should be ascribed to Boisduval (1833, *Faune entomologique de Madagascar*, p. 52; cf. Cowan, 1979, *Ent. Rec.* 91(2/3):61-64, (6):146-149), and that *L. carinenta* Cramer was described in 1777, not 1779.

Mr. Kikumaro Okano (*in litt.*) also pointed out the Cramer date (Brown, 1941, *Ann. Ent. Soc. Amer.* 34:127-138) and has brought the following subspecies to my attention:

1. *L. geoffroy eborinus* Samson 1980—San Cristobal (Solomons).
2. *L. myrrha iwanagai* Hayashi 1976—Palawan.
3. *L. celtis yayeyamana* Fujioka 1975—Iriomote and Ishigaki (Yayeyama Islands). These islands should thus be deleted under *L. celtis formosana*.

Under *L. celtis amamiana*, add Okinawa, and delete this island for *L. celtis celtoides*. *L. narina neratia* Felder should read C. & R. Felder.

Distribution maps and data for Libytheidae will appear in a forthcoming zoogeographic study (*Tokurana*, in press).

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